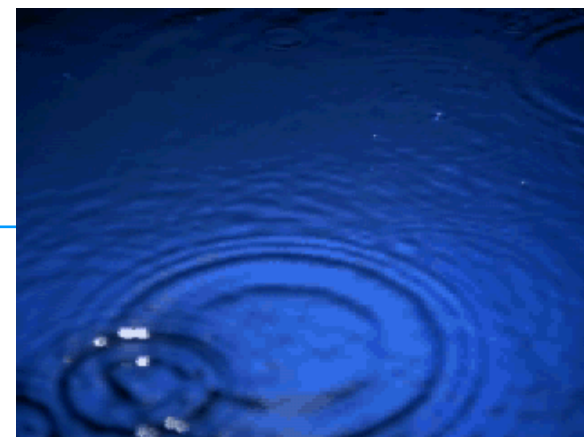


# *Global Precipitation Measurement*

*System Requirements Review*

*Operations and Ground System Development*



*June 4 - 5, 2002*

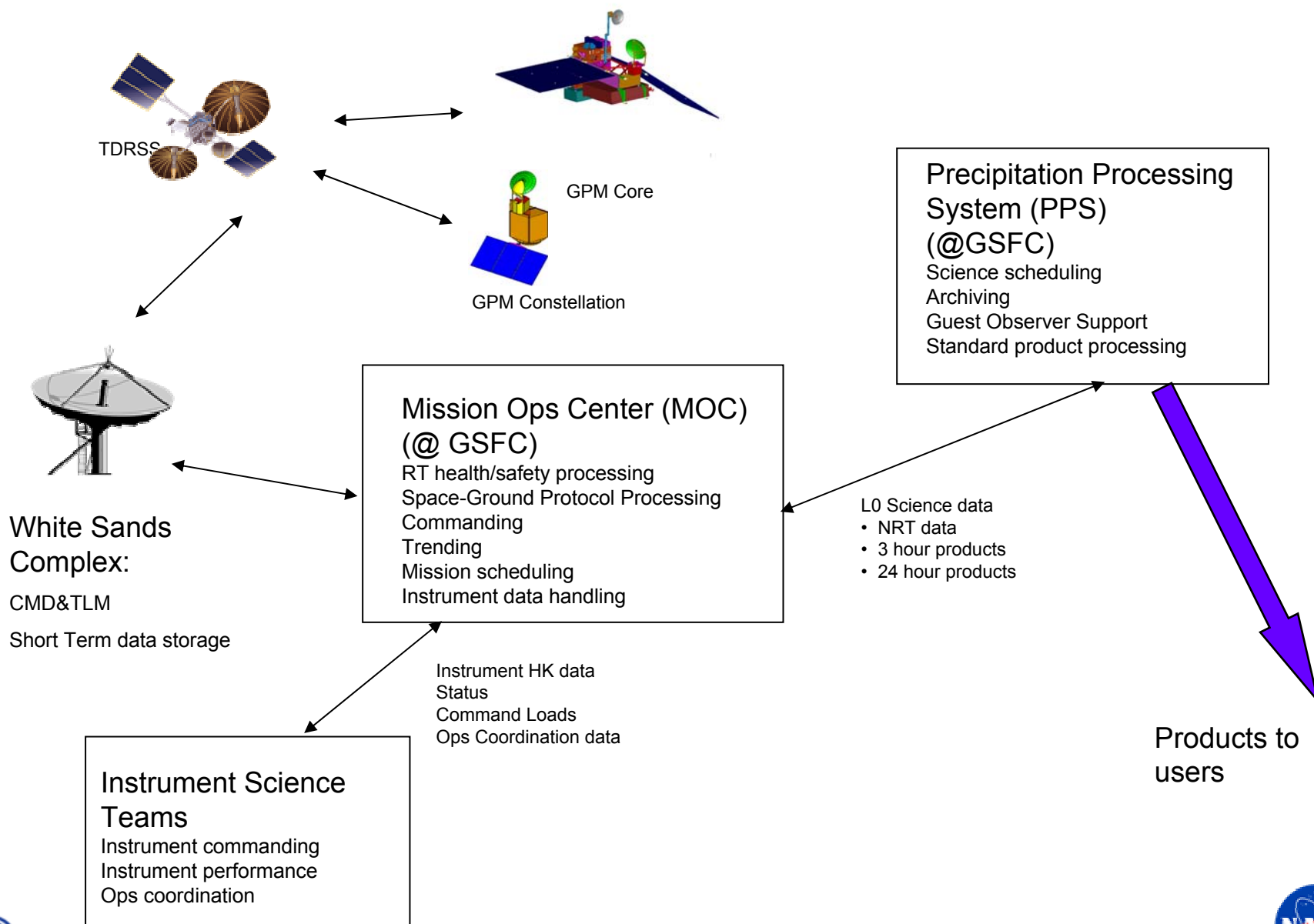
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Goddard Space Flight Center*



- **AGENDA:**

- *Functional Architecture*
  - *Description of each element*
- *Ground System/Mission Operations Driving Requirements*
  - *Mission Operations*
  - *Instrument Operations*
  - *Space/Ground Communications*
- *Other Key Requirements/Assumptions*
- *Operations Concept*
- *Results of Trade Studies*
- *Technologies Required*
- *Requirements Verification Strategies*
- *Additional Trade Studies to Conduct*
- *Risk Assessment*
- *Schedule*
- *Issues and Concerns*



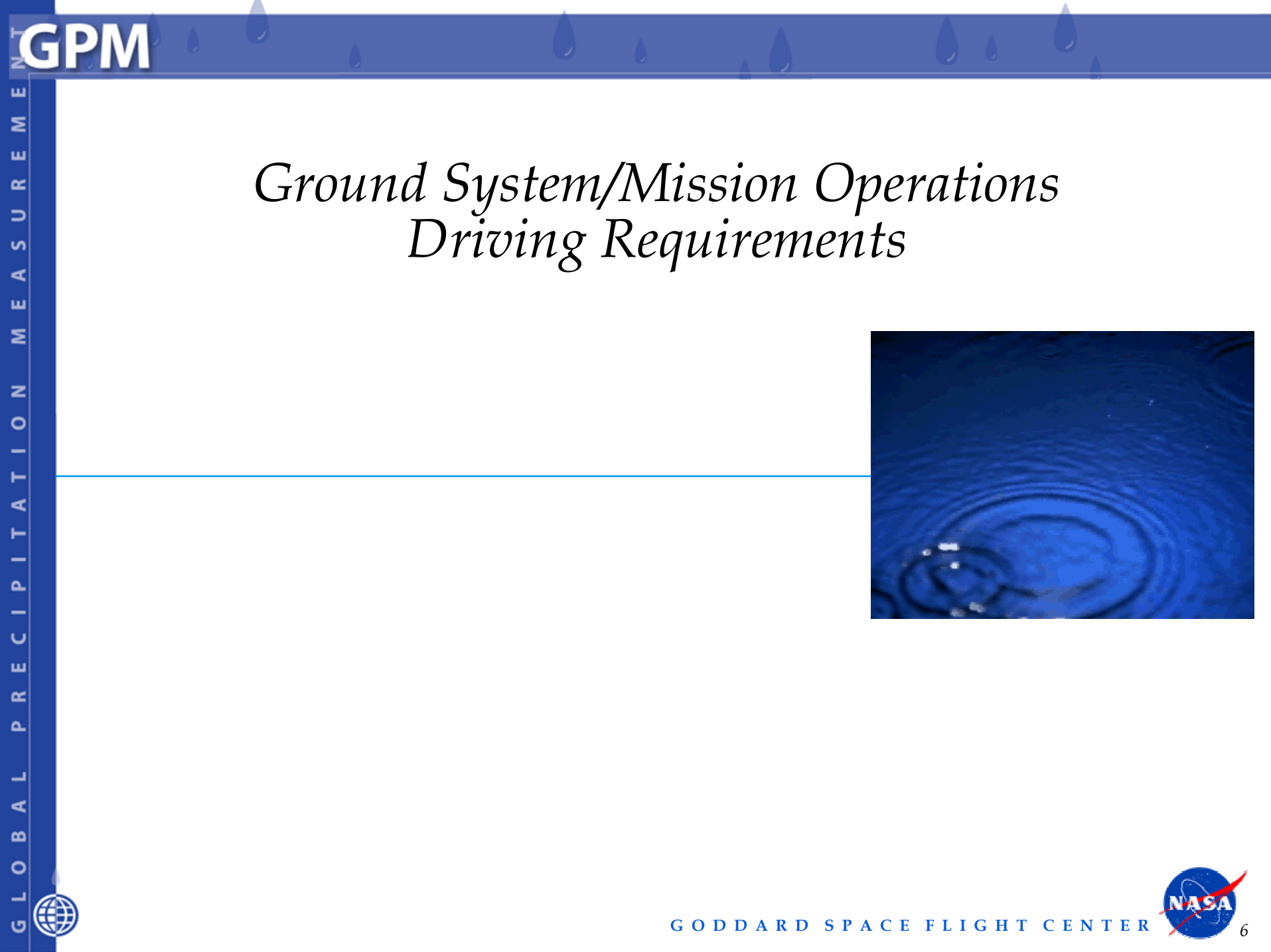


- ***Tracking Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS)***
  - *Provides forward link, and near-continuous return link capability for GPM Core and Constellation spacecraft*
- ***TDRSS Ground Terminal (TGT/White Sands, NM)***
  - *Receives return link from and uplinks forward link data to TDRSS constellation*
  - *Demodulates, bit synchronizes telemetry*
  - *Electronically interfaces with MOC to:*
    - *Receive commands*
    - *Deliver telemetry (using IP routing information)*
  - *Provides short-term telemetry storage to protect against data loss during communications link outages*
- ***Mission Operations Center (MOC/GSFC)***
  - *Provides all facilities necessary to support spacecraft operations*
    - *Real-time housekeeping data processing*
    - *Health and safety assessment*
    - *Generation, uplink, and verification of commands*
    - *SN, spacecraft, and instrument planning and scheduling*
    - *Flight Dynamics support*

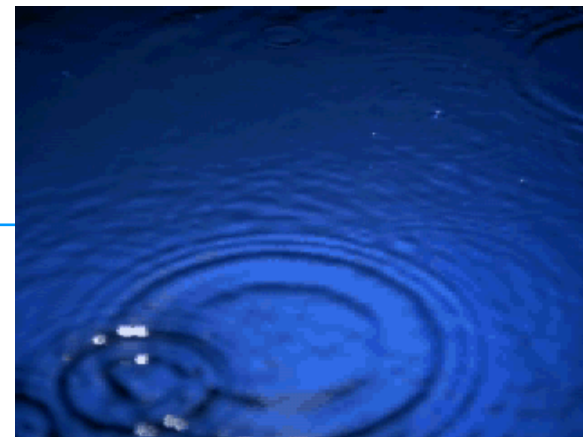


- **Mission Operations Center (MOC/GSFC) (cont.)**
  - *Receives telemetry from TGT*
    - *Performs protocol processing to “close” space-ground protocol*
  - *Interfaces with PPS to deliver 1-minute science instrument files, housekeeping data.*
  - *Interfaces with Instrument Science Teams to receive commands, command requests*
- **Instrument Science Teams**
  - *Perform detailed health assessment of instruments*
  - *Generate instrument command loads as required*
- **Precipitation Processing System (PPS)**
  - *Creates higher-level science data products*
  - *Delivers science data products to user community*





## *Ground System/Mission Operations Driving Requirements*



## Level 1 Requirements

<b>Mission:</b>	<b>Instrument:</b>
* Measurement	* Space Based
* Validation	* Ground Based
* Products	
* Duration	
* Launch	* Operations
* Science Data System	
* Science Products	
* Descope	* Public Outreach

## Other Sources

* Formulation Study Results
* Science Workshops
* GSFC Guidelines

## Level 2 Requirements

<b>Science:</b>	<b>Mission:</b>
* Storm Types	* Data Handling
* Precip Types	* Payloads
* Measurements	* Constellation Design
* Coverage	* Calibration & Verification
* Frequency & Accuracy	* Outreach
* Launch Services	* Process Requirements
<b>Space Segment:</b>	<b>Ground Segment:</b>
* Instruments	* NASA Mission Operations
- DPR	- S/C Flight Ops
- GMI	- Space/ Ground Coordination
- Opportunity	* Ground Validation & Calibration
* Primary Spacecraft	- Super Site
- Performance	- Regional Rain Gauge
- Accommodation	Network
* Constellation Spacecraft	* Precipitation Processing System
- Performance	- Product Development
- Accommodation	- Data Distribution

## Mission Operations Requirements:

- S/C Operations
  - Health & Safety,
  - Data Handling
- Instrument Operations
  - Commanding
- Space/ Ground Link
  - CMD & TLM Data Rates Data Loss Allocations
  - Contingency Operations

CMD & TLM  
Flight Software

Performance Monitoring



- **Mission Operations [6.3.1]**
  - **Provide Standard MOC functionality [6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.9]:**
    - Monitor health and safety of GPM spacecraft and instruments
    - Maintain flight software [6.3.1.10]
    - Monitor telemetry and send commands
    - Provide activity scheduling
    - Provide Flight Dynamics Support
    - Support spacecraft and subsystem performance evaluation and assessment
    - Store HK telemetry for mission lifetime
    - Store science data short-term to support retransmissions to PPS
  - **Interfaces:**
    - Receive telemetry from/send commands to space/ground link [6.3.1.4]
    - Receive command loads/coordinate special operations with instrument ops teams [6.3.1.8]
    - Deliver science data to PPS [6.3.1.5]



- **Mission Operations [6.3.1]**
  - **Availability [6.3.1.2]**
    - *Normal Operations: 98%*
      - *Can be satisfied with single-string ADPE equipment*
    - *Critical Operations: 99.95%*
      - *Requires Fault-tolerant system implementation (simultaneously operating parallel strings or “hot-backup”)*
  - **Data Loss [6.3.1.7]**
    - *Allowable loss of less than 1% of GPM instrument data*
      - *Based upon experience with previous missions*



- **Mission Operations** [6.3.1]
  - Data Delivery
    - Implement the ground component of the retransmission protocol [6.3.1.6]
    - Deliver 1-minute science instrument files to the PPS in:
      - Near real-time for all files received in initial transmission [6.3.1.5.i]
        - Satisfies Level 1 requirement for “best effort” NRT delivery
      - Every 3 hours, incorporating retransmissions [6.3.1.5.ii]
        - Satisfies Level 1 requirement for 90% quick-look data recovery
      - Every 24 hours, incorporating all retransmissions [6.3.1.5.iii]
        - Satisfies Level 1 requirement for 98% science data recovery
    - Maintain quality and accounting statistics describing instrument files received, instrument files delivered to PPS, and instrument data retransmitted. [6.3.1.12]



- ***Instrument Operations:*** ***[6.3.2]***
  - *Generate command loads and software loads [6.3.2.1]*
    - *Provide to MOC for uplink as required*
  - *Evaluate instrument performance [6.3.2.2]*
  - *Coordinate special operations with MOC [6.3.2.3]*
  - *Maintain flight software for each instrument [6.3.2.4]*



- ***Space/ Ground Link:*** ***[6.3.3]***
  - ***Space Network (SN)***
    - *Provide continuous return link coverage using Demand Access Service (DAS) [6.3.3.1]*
      - *Derived from L1 reqs 3.1.3 and 3.4.1*
    - *DAS Data Rates [6.3.3.2]*
      - *300 kbps return for Core Spacecraft, 30 kbps for Constellation spacecraft*
      - *2 kbps for commands*
    - *Provide scheduled (single-access) forward and return link services [6.3.3.3]*
      - *Provides support for large command loads, recovery from large data losses*
    - *SSA Data Rates [6.3.3.2]*
      - *1.4 Mbps return for Core Spacecraft, 180 kbps for Constellation spacecraft*
      - *16 kbps for commands*
    - *Provide return link data to GPM MOC in near-real-time [6.3.3.4]*
    - *Record all return link data and retain for minimum of 72 hours [6.3.3.5]*
    - *Allowable data loss of less than 0.5% [6.3.3.6]*

- **Space/ Ground Link:** [6.3.4]
  - **Ground Network (GN)**
    - *Receive recorded telemetry from core, constellation spacecraft [6.3.4.2]*
    - *Data Rates: [6.3.4.1]*
      - *4 Mbps return for Core Spacecraft, 1.5 Mbps for Constellation spacecraft*
      - *Above data rates supported by selected NASA stations, USN*
      - *Maximum possible S-band rate required to ensure maximum data recovery under contingency operations*
    - *Uplink commands to core, constellation spacecraft @ 2 kbps [6.3.4.4]*
    - *Provide real-time data to GPM MOC without delay [6.3.4.3]*
      - *Real-time data limited to S/C, instrument HK. Instrument telemetry would be store and forward.*

- ***Core Spacecraft Data Rates:***

- *Data rate for Core Spacecraft is ~250 kbps, based on the following requirements/assumptions:*

- *95 kbps for Precipitation Radars,(2) [5.3.14.6]*
- *15 kbps for GPM Microwave Imager [5.3.14.7]*
- *25 kbps for instrument of opportunity [5.3.14.8]*
- *12 kbps for spacecraft housekeeping data*
- *Additional 4% on all data estimated overhead for IP protocol.*

- ***TDRSS DAS available for approximately 96% of the orbit:***

- *There will be some small outages due primarily to TDRSS handovers, and interference with DSN operations.*
- *Data will be stored on-board spacecraft and retransmitted using space-ground protocol.*

- ***Bit Error Rate: Provide  $10^{-8}$  BER 99% of the time [5.3.15.5]***

- ***Given above assumptions, DAS provides sufficient bandwidth to support real-time transmission for Core spacecraft, and recover 35 minutes of data in 12 hours.***



- **Instrument Operations:**

- Instruments operate in survey mode, with minimal command support required from the ground:
  - No target of opportunity operations
  - Occasional software changes, table loads, and calibrations are expected.

- **Spacecraft Operations:**

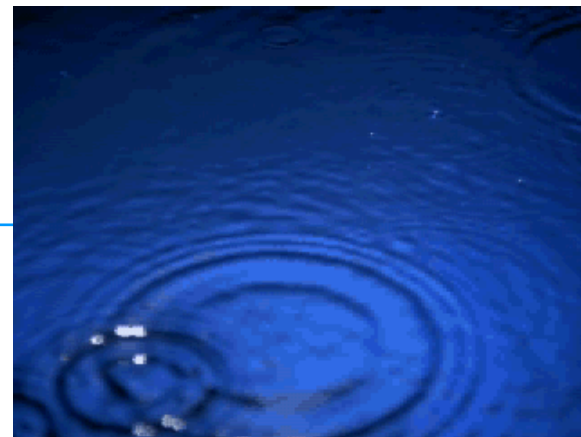
- Spacecraft performs autonomous orbit stationkeeping maintenance [5.3.13].
- Yaw maneuvers are planned and executed by mission operations staff
  - Frequency expected to be 30-45 days
- Spacecraft Flight software monitors all major subsystems and autonomously performs safing.

- **MOC equipment/facilities**

- Core and Constellation spacecraft are operated from the same MOC system.
  - Decision will be revisited upon selection of Constellation spacecraft supplier.



# *Mission Operations Concept*





- *Mission Operations is straightforward and can be accomplished using an 8x5 staffing profile (day shift, weekday only)*
  - *Limited commanding required*
    - *Instruments operate in survey mode and require little commanding from ground*
    - *1-2 command loads per week expected to be sufficient to control instrument/spacecraft activities.*
  - *Data Management Operations simplified through use of IP protocol*
    - *Significantly simplifies Solid State Recorder management*
      - *Retransmissions are automatically performed through uplink of appropriate protocol directives*
      - *Solid-state recorder management does not require labor-intensive effort from FOT personnel.*
  - *Similar operations staffing approach used successfully on several current similar missions (such as IMAGE, MAP, SMEX)*
  - *Technology exists allow unstaffed operations on off-shifts*
    - *Paging support available, successfully used on previous missions.*



- *Routine operations activities described for the following MOC operations:*
  - *Real-time telemetry processing*
  - *Planning and Scheduling*
  - *Commanding*
  - *Flight Dynamics*
  - *Science Data Receipt, Processing and Delivery*
  - *Data Recovery*
    - *Telemetry*
    - *Commands*
  - *Other*



- **Real-Time Telemetry Processing**

- **Spacecraft:**

- *On-board telemetry processing/monitoring is performed for all key spacecraft subsystem and instrument parameters*
    - *Safe-hold is autonomously executed if significant problem detected*

- **Ground System/MOC:**

- **Prime shift operations:**

- *Spacecraft housekeeping data is received near-continuously, and is processed to determine health and safety of spacecraft*
      - *MOC automatically monitors telemetry for out-of-limit conditions*
        - *Appropriate mechanisms are used to notify FOT personnel, such as audible tones*
        - *Spacecraft engineer(s) review data to determine appropriate response to anomalies*

- **Off-shift operations:**

- *Spacecraft housekeeping data is received near-continuously, and is processed to determine health and safety of spacecraft*
      - *On-call FOT personnel are automatically paged upon occurrence of pre-defined out-of-limit condition.*

- **Planning and Scheduling**

- Instrument operations:

- Planned by instrument teams in coordination with project scientist
    - Types of operations (may not apply to GMI instrument):
      - Instrument calibrations (expected ~weekly for Precipitation Radar)
      - Software changes
      - Table loads

- Spacecraft operations:

- Planned by spacecraft engineer(s) within MOC

- Integrated timeline created by MOC planners to integrate spacecraft and instrument plans

- Conflicts, if any, are identified, and resolved with instrument teams (conflicts are expected to rarely occur).

- Ground system:

- Schedule requests for forward link, return link services are coordinated by MOC planners through Network Control Center.
      - Forward link services scheduled include normal command load activity plus retransmission requests.



- **Commanding:**

- *Spacecraft/instrument operations:*

- *MOC personnel create/format command loads and uplink them during a scheduled TDRSS forward link session*
    - *Simple instrument commands are directly generated by MOC personnel after coordination with instrument team*
    - *More complicated instrument commands (such as software uploads) are created directly by instrument teams and sent to MOC, where they are integrated with spacecraft command loads.*
    - *Command load frequency expected to be 1-2 loads per week.*
    - *Spacecraft/instrument commands require "person-in-the-loop" to initiate uplink*

- *Retransmissions of data:*

- *Commands requesting retransmission of partially received/unsuccessfully received files are automatically generated by space-ground protocol, and uplinked approximately every 3 hours per TDRSS schedule*
    - *Retransmission requests are delivered autonomously to spacecraft, without "person-in-the-loop"*



- **Flight Dynamics:**

- Most of routine Flight Dynamics operations are performed autonomously by spacecraft:
  - GPS sensors used to provide on-board orbit data.
  - Attitude sensors control spacecraft attitude
  - Autonomous orbit maintenance (stationkeeping) planned for GPM
    - Can be overridden/turned-off via ground control as necessary
- FOT personnel perform following activities:
  - Calculating predicted orbit for use in determining advance TDRSS schedules, and use by PPS.
  - Planning other major maneuvers
    - Orbit raising maneuvers as required
    - Yaw maneuvers for core spacecraft (to preserve proper solar array pointing)
    - Maneuvers to support instrument calibration as required



- **Data Receipt**

- FOT personnel monitor quality of TDRSS downlink using TDRSS status information as well as quality/accounting data internal to the MOC
  - FOT personnel are paged to respond to significant downlink problems if anomalies occur on off-shifts
- FOT personnel coordinate with TDRSS operators as necessary to resolve large outages.

- **Data Processing and Delivery**

- Return link processing and delivery to PPS occurs automatically, requiring no FOT intervention
- FOT personnel coordinate with PPS, NISN personnel to resolve communications problems when necessary
- FOT personnel initiate manual procedures to re-deliver science data to the PPS, to recover from PPS operational problems.



- ***Return Link Telemetry: Data Recovery -- Identification of Missing/Damaged Data***
  - *Software task within MOC will automatically identify portions of files (typically blocks, or packets within blocks) unsuccessfully transmitted from space to ground, using IP protocol information/algorithms*
    - *Protocol will automatically generate retransmission requests and queue them for uplink to the spacecraft.*
  - *Spacecraft will queue files during TDRSS handover periods, and deliver when communications are re-established using available bandwidth.*





- **Return Link Telemetry: Data Recovery -- Requesting/Receiving Retransmissions**

- MOC will periodically automatically uplink retransmission requests, and will receive retransmitted data on same link as real-time transmissions.
  - TDRSS Multiple Access (MA) forward and return services will nominally be used
  - Retransmission requests will be delivered in accordance with the established TDRSS schedule, as follows:
    - Every 3 hours, to support creation of the 3-hour PPS product
    - Every 24 hours, to support creation of the 24-hour PPS product
- In cases of severe loss/outage (e.g., an entire TDRSS contact), Operations personnel will manually schedule a TDRSS SSA contact to request retransmissions/redeliver data.
  - Normal MA support will be suspended for the duration of the SSA contact.

- **Forward Link Commands: Data Recovery**

- No special operations performed -- MOC uses guaranteed delivery protocol (TCP/IP) to send commands to the spacecraft in majority of instances
  - Acknowledgement/retransmission of commands occur automatically via protocol



- **Other operations:**

- Long Term Performance Assessment

- Spacecraft housekeeping data stored at MOC for the life of the mission
    - Spacecraft engineer investigates long-term performance trends for all major subsystems, develops operational workarounds or procedures as necessary to avoid future spacecraft anomalies where possible

- Clock Correction

- Time is normally controlled on-board spacecraft through use of GPS receiver
    - Backup procedures will be in place in MOC to perform clock correction if needed (using Network Time Protocol).



- **SN vs. GN trade study**

- Purpose: Determine best approach to providing Space-Ground Communications for GPM primary/constellation spacecraft
- Results: SN exhibits clear advantage for GPM space-ground communications
- Factors:
  - SN provides best solution for satisfying Level 1 requirement for Immediate Products
    - Contact available over 100% of orbit, effective coverage is 96% of orbit with TDRSS handovers
    - GN coverage only provides 9% of orbit given orbit altitude, inclination of S/C
  - Cost:
    - Space-Ground communications cost for Primary/Constellation spacecraft can be satisfied for ~1.5M year.
    - GN solution would be a minimum of 5.5M/year (assuming one contact per orbit per spacecraft using commercial provider).
  - Scheduling Complexity: GN solution much less desirable due to:
    - Potential conflicts for station resources with other spacecraft
    - Operational complexity for scheduling additional contacts/resources

- *Full Testing Lifecycle will be used to Verify MOC/Ground System performance prior to launch*
- *Appropriate Test Plans/Procedures will be documented for each phase of testing*
- *Ground System Testing goal is to verify performance, functionality of each Ground System Element, and includes*
  - *Developer Level testing for each component*
  - *Formal Acceptance Testing of each Subsystem*
  - *Network Compatibility Tests*
- *Spacecraft-Ground System Interface Test goal is to ensure compatibility of spacecraft-ground system interfaces, and includes*
  - *Tests with Spacecraft Simulator*
  - *Spacecraft Interface Tests (hardline to S/C)*
  - *Thermal Vac Tests*
- *Operations Readiness Testing goal is to ensure readiness of FOT personnel and procedures prior to launch, and includes*
  - *Operations Readiness Exercises, Formal Mission Operations Readiness Tests*



- ***No new technology development is required for GPM***
  - *Use of Internet protocol for space-ground communications is an adaptation of currently existing operational or prototype technologies and not development of new technology.*
- ***Technology needed to satisfy L2 requirements describing core MOC functionality is currently available.***
- ***Automation/remote access technologies required, and in use in existing control centers, include the following:***
  - *Paging support (to notify on-call personnel of anomalies, critical events)*
  - *Remote access to certain control center functions (I.e., trending system) through WWW*
  - *Automation of "routine" mission operations activities, such as*
    - *Delivery of data to PPS*
    - *Creation of long-term trending products*
    - *Creation of flight dynamics products*



- ***Continue Ground System/Mission Operations Architecture Definition***
  - *Develop L3/L4 requirements for Ground Segment*
  - *Develop Ground System/MOC Operations Concept*
  - *Develop Ground System Reference Architecture*
    - *Perform Architecture Trade Studies for MOC/Ground System as needed*
  - *Develop Ground System Product Development Plan*
  - *Develop Preliminary versions of Interface Control Documents (ICDs)*
- ***Determine approach for providing operations services for Constellation Spacecraft***
  - *Options include:*
    - *Co-location with Core Spacecraft MOC facilities*
    - *Separate facility (such as a Commercial Provider)*
- ***Work with GPM partners to explore potential use of TDRSS Demand Access on partner-provided constellation spacecraft***
  - *Develop a GPM Demand Access User Guide for Partners*



- **Operations Concept Development:**

- Need to define operations “coordination” requirements with partner spacecraft operations
  - Constellation satellites launched by international partners
  - Existing satellites
- Current assumption is that partner spacecraft operations contain sufficient facilities for mission operations, and do not depend upon/require any NASA facilities for mission operations.
- Current requirements/operations concept do not assume any “operationally” intensive coordination requirements, such as:
  - Tight formation control
  - Tightly coordinated constellation planning/scheduling activities
  - Constellation performance assessment



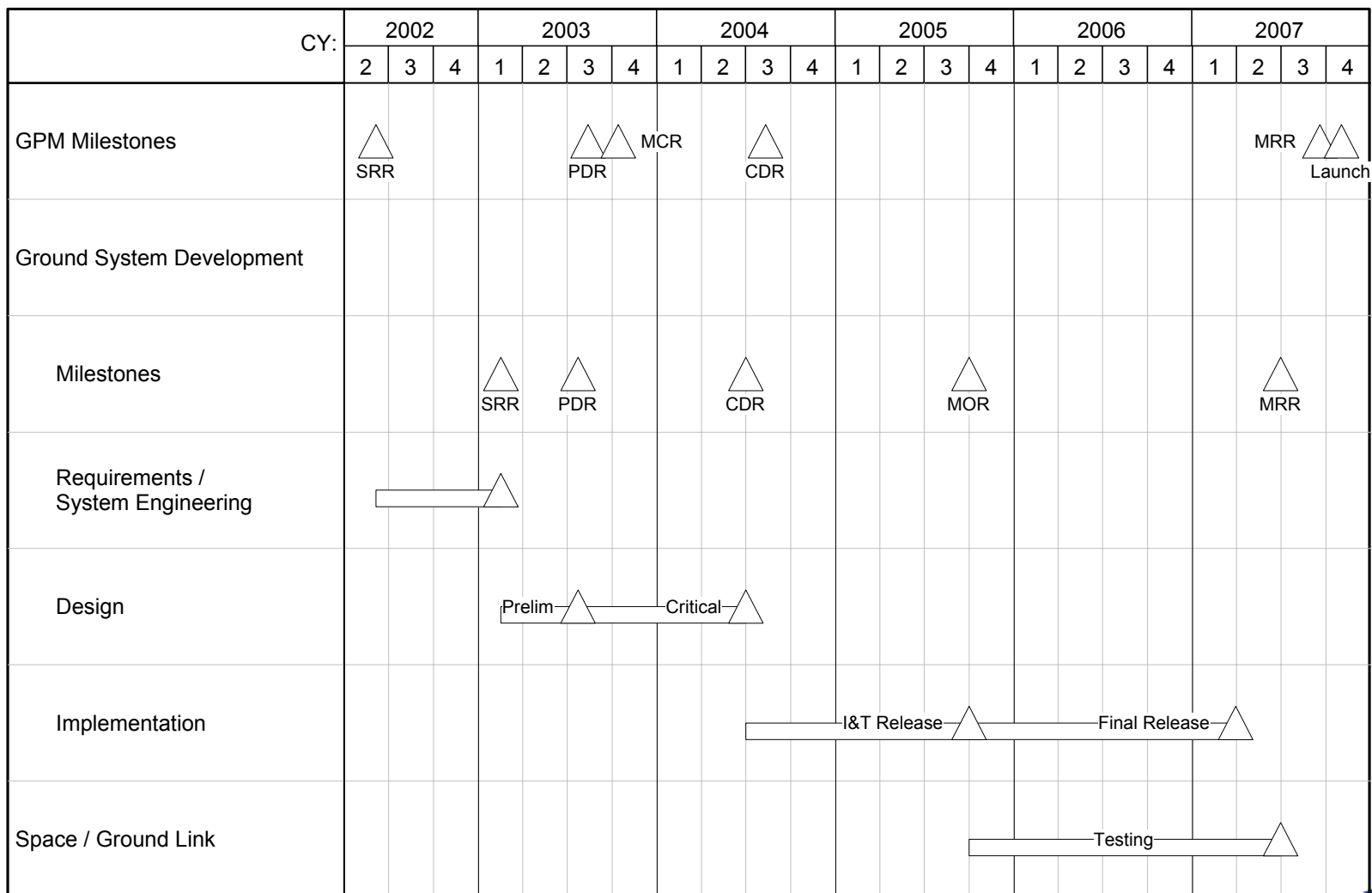
- ***Space-Ground Communications: Use of IP protocol***
  - *No previous operational experience with use of IP as space-ground protocol, however, risk is mitigated by significant engineering/test that has been performed by many organizations to prove concepts, develop workable approaches*
    - *Current concept/architecture for space-ground communications requires no new technology development within MOC.*
- ***Mission Operations Architecture: No risks identified***
- ***Mission Operations Staffing Approach: No risks identified.***





## Ground Systems / Mission Operations Summary Schedule

5/2/02



- *None*

